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LETTERS

WISDOM AND INSIGHT

A I read your coverage of the ten convention. I could not contain my excitement ("The new face of the 100," *Cover*, Dec. 11). The election of Audrey McLaughlin as the first woman to lead a national political party in Canada is something to be proud of. The new has shown again that it is at the forefront of social change. Congratulations to all the delegates who had the wisdom and the courage to put the principle of gender equality into practice. Congratulations must also go out to the media for their impressive coverage of one of the most exciting leadership conventions this country has seen in a long time.

Lee Ziegler,
Toronto

WARPED PERCEPTIONS

I am sympathetic to the plight of those striving to achieve a more egalitarian and secure future ("Eliminating the middle class," Special Report, Nov. 6), but I fear that their frustration is due in considerable measure to inflated and unrealistic expectations and a distorted perception of what earlier generations experienced. The "level of achievement that was relatively easy to achieve for [their] parents" was not achieved all that easily, even for those of us who were well-educated professionals and had what were generally considered good jobs. The "middle-class" weakness and regular entertainment (which have become a luxury for many members of the middle class) were not just a luxury for many of us—they were something when we were raising young families. The answer is not in screaming "Go to work!" Basic commodity tax levels will not have any noticeable effect on our tax bill, there just aren't enough rich people around. The middle class must inventively pay most of the bill, and the only real solution is to demand greater accountability in spending from all levels of government.

Robert R. Archibald,
Thunder Bay, Ont.

In "Escaping the money game?" (Nov. 6), you state that "Mary can afford to stay home instead of working." Do you think perhaps that she spends her days playing bridge and watching soap operas? As a full-time housewife, I am deeply insulted by the intention, intended or not, that what Mary, I and many other women and men do is not work. What we do is an important contribution to the productivity and well-being of our families and society. If it were not for the adults yet debate suggesting that men should do it, maybe more people would choose this challenging and rewarding career.

Bob Palmer,
Bellevue, Ont.



McLaughlin's "gender equality in politics"

CHILDREN STILL VICTIMS

Congratulations to "The abuse of children" (*Cover*, Nov. 27). However, the article left the reader with the false impression that children are protected by the courts. This unfortunately is not true. The majority of abusers are male family members. But the judicial system still puts the rights of men to access ahead of the rights of children for protection.

Until the courts rectify this system, children will continue to be victimized and women will be unable to protect their offspring.

Lee Gold,
Hawesbury

Regarding your cover on ten counts against children, is it any wonder these crimes occur when a judge on West 73 Judicial comments, "National News, Dec. 10 attributes the migration of such crimes to a three-year-old child? He said the three-year-old was sexually aggressive and gave the man a suspended sentence."

Wileen Joseph,
North Sydney, N.S.

SHARING THE BLAME

A I am a balanced account of events in St. John's ("Wave of terror," *Cover*, Nov. 27). Both sides must share the blame.

Norman Stewart,
Sydney, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should send photos, address and telephone number. Most provinces charge for letters. Send to: Maclean's, Box 4567, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1V9.

PASSAGES

APPOINTED: Former federal star leader Edward Broadbent, 53, first president of the Montreal-based International Centre for Human Rights and Development, by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, elected a Feb. 1, Special event, first elected to the Commons in 1956, will resign his Ontario seat at the end of the year. The centre, established by federal legislation in September, 1980, is to be independent of government direction. Its mandate is to foster greater co-operation between Canada and other countries in addressing human rights and democratic development. The job pays between \$119,000 and \$132,000 annually.



REVENUES: Kevin A. McLaughlin, 48, announced "one of us" and named his 10th year estate income that exceeded some of New York City's best hotels, to four years' imprisonment and an \$11.3-million fine for tax fraud totaling \$1.4 million, by U.S. district Judge John Walker.

McLaughlin, who spent "Only the little people pay taxes," was also sentenced to do 750 hours of community work. She is free on bail while she appeals the conviction.

REMANDED: Interjet flight 191, 31, in a Vancouver press while undergoing in connection with the June 23, 1982, bombing at Tokyo's Narita airport that killed two baggage handlers, by B.C. Superior Court Justice Howard Callaghan. Last week, police officers escorted Reist, a former Duncan, B.C., electronics, on a con-

tinental flight from London to Vancouver, ending his five-year fight against an extradition order from Britain to Canada.

DIED: Politician Brian Crockett, 60, who helped popularize the culture of the Maritimes through his 36 books and numerous interviews, including his now-popular song "Forward to Nova Scotia" after suffering a series of strokes in hospital near his Dartmouth, N.S., home.

REMOVED: The Montreal Symphony Orchestra's Ravelmaster managing director, Zuzanna Malina, 54, who since joining the orchestra in 1980 helped make it famous around the world, to become executive director of the popular Russian summer music festival near Chicago effective on June 1, 1990.

OPENING NOTES

Meryl Streep shows some skin, Jean Chrétien ponders his lines, and Canadians infiltrate U.S. TV news shows

HOW TO PLEASE AN OLD BOSS

With six months to go before the federal Liberals choose a new leader in Calgary in June, the race to succeed Opposition Leader Jean Chrétien has only one declared candidate—Sturtevant or Thomas Wappel. Other likely candidates, however, are preparing to make a formal entry into the contest. Lloyd Axworthy, for one, has already prepared red-and-white campaign buttons, each with the letter "A" in his name enlarged as a visual reminder for prospective voters. But according to key Liberals, Jean Chrétien remains the favorite among the still-unconfirmed candidates. For the past four months, in



Chrétien: criticizing Canada

fact, Chrétien has spent about four days of each week criticizing the country resulting party members to his cause. But that low-key approach has driven fire from Chrétien's old boss, former prime minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau. He wants Chrétien to launch a highly visible attack on the March 10th constitutional summit. Indeed, at a cocktail party in Ottawa last month, Trudeau forcefully threatened Jean Chrétien with the threat of his return to speak out against March 10th. By contrast, Donald Johnston, a Trudeau-era cabinet minister who shares the former prime minister's strong dislike for the accord, is considering entering the race—in part to surpass those views. In response to these developments, Chrétien is now preparing to deliver a major speech on the Constitution—most notably, his former boss is certain he is listening.

All the news that's fit to fly

Last summer, Dallas-based American Airlines and several other U.S. and Canadian airlines screened *Real Men* in an eight-week series—after first showing a series in which actor Dustin Hoffman recited sexist statistics. In the four-minute sequence, Hoffman, playing an airline steward named Raymond Sabelli, refuses to board a plane despite the pleading of his brother, Charles (played by Tim Cruise), peace and starts to scream and thrash about. Now, American has reacted to controversy on another a-flight: It's a daily news program. Indeed, the airline is set to hire Atlanta-based Cable News Network (it's now on air) to air the taped segments around such items as sex crimes, plane bombings or kidnappings. CBS-TV had supplied



Cruise and Hoffman: peace and screaming

American with a guest version of its program *CNN Early Morning News* since 1993, but network executives said that CNN decided not to renew a \$100,000-a-year contract unless they comply with the airline's conditions.

POST OFFICE PERMISSIONS

Traditionally, December is Canada Post Corp.'s busiest month. And to cope with the heavy flow of Christmas mail, managers at Vancouver's main post office last week drew inside workers' attention to a regulation that requires them to get permission before they leave the line to go to the washroom. While Canadian Union of Postal Workers members grumbled about that edict, Canada Post spokeswoman Douglas McNettland defended the rule. "Such absences can have a dramatic trickle-down effect."



Gore (left): Streep: a specialized video guide to onscreen moments of nudity



STARS IN THE ALTOGETHER

Meryl Streep has never appeared in a film that featured extensive nudity. Still, as a member in a platinum-processing plant in the 1993 movie *Silverman*, Streep briefly flashed a breast—in order to shock a fellow employee who had been ogling her. Now, Craig Shoen, a software programmer from Santa Clara, Calif., has written and published a specialized movie guide, which only notes that glimpse of Streep—and the onscreen nudity of other Hollywood stars

belated. Shoen has compiled nude appearances by more than 500 actors and actresses in *The Bare Facts Video Guide*. One of the stars listed is Sean Penn's Richard Gere, who, according to the guide, had a full-breast nude scene in the 1990 film *American Gigolo*. In his capsule comments, Shoen includes the point at which a scene appears in the film as well as rating it on such factors as its length and the quality of the shot. That could be turned into a pornographic.



Forest fire: helping to warm the atmosphere

Burning issues of the day

Forest fires destroyed a record-setting 15.4 million acres of wooded areas in Canada in 1993, and many environmentalists are now voicing concerns that the quantities of carbon dioxide released by those fires could contribute to a dramatic warming of the earth's atmosphere—the so-called greenhouse effect. Paradoxically, Canada's figures show that air emissions from Canadian forest fires jumped to 265 million tons from 48 million tons—a fivefold increase—in a single year. According to Research Hare, such emissions complicate an environmental goal that Canada and other nations are considering: reducing fossil-fuel emissions to 50 to 60 per cent below 1984 totals. Steve Hare, who is the chairman of a key federal-provincial advisory body, the Climate Progress Planning Board, "If we are trying to achieve a 50-per-cent reduction, our efforts will be offset by the fact that our forests are burning down." Adds Environment Canada demographer Bruce Starnes, "More and more have greenhouse effects on their own." According to Starnes and other scientists, Canada's 1990 forest fire season underscores the need to reduce atmospheric emissions now—before a third planet has a well-developed greenhouse effect.

A YUKON DESIGN CONTROVERSY

For 27 years, a representation of a mine panning for gold has been a prominent feature of Yukon beer-pub plaques. However, the territorial government plans to introduce redesigned plaques in 1995—a proposal that has drawn many protests. Yukon Transportation Services Minister Maurice Bylone supports a design that has blue digits on either side of a strip of purple gravel—the Yukon's official flower—as well as the slogan "The magic, the mystery" above a row of golden mountains. As a result, the fluorescent river is scheduled to become part of the territory's history—in company with the men who inspired that design when they went north to seek their fortunes in the 1958 Gold Rush.

CANADIANS WIN IN A U.S. ARENA

It's a new program, ABC's *World News Tonight* with Peter Jennings, is currently the most popular evening TV newscast in the United States. And Toronto-born newscaster Jennings is not the only Canadian doing well in U.S. news. In fact, according to the current issue of *The Quill*, the journal of the Chicago-based Society of Professional Journalists,

Canadians are particularly adept at breaking into the competitive world of U.S. news. In *The Quill's* current issue, its editors list 12 Canadian occupations prominent positions on U.S. news shows. That list includes Peter Jennings, Robert MacNeil of *60 Minutes*, and *60 Minutes* anchor Katie Couric. The list also includes Peter Jennings, a correspondent with *60 Minutes*. The second, according to *The Quill*, "Canadianism" is who you are. American news without appearing too foreign? Resonating premises from the North, huh?



Jennings: doing well in the news

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Maclean's

THE WELL-INFORMED CHOICE.

COLUMN



The billion-dollar tax deadline

BY DIANE FRANCIS

A obscure rule in the Income Tax Act is going to dramatically affect some of Canada's wealthiest citizens over the next three years. Ironically known as the "31-year Deemed Disposition Rule," it could create a huge tax windfall for Ottawa, and it could also singlehandedly trigger scores of corporate takeovers and possibly curtail some of the country's biggest empires, its wealthy and famous Canadian families, or their heirs, all off some of their vast assets to pay, or avoid paying, an estate tax bill. Says Goodman & Goodman tax lawyer Patricia Robinson: "This [rule] could force the disposition of an enormous amount of property."

The 31-year Deemed Disposition Rule specifies that on Jan. 1, 1993, taxes will be payable on the capital gains generated by assets, such as stocks and bonds, that were placed in trust before Jan. 1, 1973, the day the first federal capital gains tax became effective in Canada. The capital gains tax was overhauled during the 1971 tax reform, giving owners of the trusts 21 years to pay the capital gains tax on the rich contents of the trusts.

More 18 years later, untold hundreds of millions, and probably billions, of dollars' worth of everything from corporate stock to buildings, land and children are locked away in such trusts. No one knows how much is at stake. But whatever amounts a value have occurred in the trusts between Jan. 1, 1972, and Jan. 1, 1993, will be taxable. And the country's richest families and their lawyers are now scrambling to postpone the day of reckoning. While the rich struggle with the problem, most Canadians will never have to worry about it. In Canada, personal residences, family farms and the first \$100,000 of capital gains per individual may be passed to beneficiaries tax-free.

The problem is, however, that some trusts don't allow distribution, so families must gain court permission, which is an expensive process. "This is an area in which we are making very serious," says tax expert Brian Goodman, of the Toronto law firm Goodman and Carr. "The problem is where trusts were established before Jan. 1971. In many cases, assets appreciated greatly in value, and on Jan. 2, 1993, there would be a realisa-

The rule could unravel some of the country's biggest empires, as the wealthy sell off their holdings

tion of a very large capital gain on paper, and no cash with which to make payment. Obviously, this is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs."

Such beneficiaries may be uncomfortable in certain cases. "Some trusts specify that assets are to be kept until children are 35 years old," says Goodman & Goodman's Robinson. "Others stipulate that distribution is not to take place until a certain date, say 1996 or 2001. So, in order to distribute the asset early, trustees must make an application to the Supreme Court."

This may be tricky when beneficiaries include minors or their unborn children, Robinson explains. "That's where the official guardian [provincial commissions who safeguard the rights of children] gets involved. The court must be convinced that there is a benefit to distributing the assets early for each and every beneficiary and future beneficiary." In other cases, trustees do not feel that beneficiaries are old enough, or capable enough, of handling direct ownership of the assets before 1993.

While what is starting to surface here has no exact equivalent in either the United States or Europe, the death taxes and capital gains taxes that dog the rich in those countries can often produce similar results. One famous U.S. case involves the incredibly wealthy champagne magnate, William Wrigley. Both his parents died within months of each other in 1973, and he suddenly owned millions in death taxes and capital gains to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. The family business was not publicly listed on stock exchanges so it was difficult for him to sell off a portion. And real businesses who wanted to purchase parts of the Wrigley empire knew his desperate situation but were unwilling to pay more than 50-cent per cent. But faced with interest payments and penalties on his huge tax bill, Wrigley ended up selling the Chicago Cubs baseball team and its Wrigley Field ball park in a hurry in order to pay the taxes.

Such "hardships" are a small price to pay for enormous wealth. Any society which allows an open-ended accumulation of wealth without taxation asks for trouble as the rich get richer. While there is no indication here that Canada's wealthy will avoid the tax forever, my concern is that the 31-year clock will have been commented at all by letting assets be distributed tax free to beneficiaries ahead of 1993; payment has been postponed until beneficiaries die or, perhaps decades later. Even more worrisome is the possibility that the wealthy will find ways to avoid the assets or through the courts or through political pressure.

Even though the 31-year Deemed Disposition Rule is hardly as burning a tax issue as the latest Goods and Services Tax seems to be, it certainly should be monitored. I'm all in favor of a society that encourages the creation of wealth, but I certainly hope that trusts, pensions and tax officials remember that taxes, like death, should be as unavoidable for the rich as they are for the rest of us.

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THE HONOR ROLL

THEIR SPIRITED
ACCOMPLISHMENTS
BROUGHT LUSTRE TO
CANADA IN 1989

As it has been so often during his illustrious career as a journalist, Bruce Huchison pours the essence of a major challenge that faces Canada in the current debate over the rewriting of the national Constitution. The essential issue, says the writer, is whether Canadians have the ability now to live with the French-English duality that is a major element in the nation's history. Bruce Huchison says dialogue with that constitution, or even the capacity of that issue. What is indisputable is that Huchison speaks with the authority and experience of a lifetime spent studying the country and, above all, of demonstrating that he cares deeply about Canada and its future. He has provoked many others to share his concerns, if not always his opinions, about Canada. And it is because of his passionate concern about the future of Canada, especially now, that Huchison is among the 12 Canadians whose names were on the 1989 Maclean's Honor Roll.

The names recognized in the fourth annual Honor Roll include some whose contributions to the nation are less direct than Huchison's, but no less important in the life of the country. Their common effort serves society as much by quiet example as by open persuasion. Indeed, many of the people selected by a panel of Maclean's editors for special attention this year, including Huchison, were selected to play down their own accomplishments and to speak during interviews of others who have contributed to their own achievements and to the life of the country. But all of those honored added a special lustre to a year that has been marked by social upheavals and uncertainties, both in Canada and abroad.

Those 12 men and women are engaged in a wide variety of pursuits—from science and entertainment to business and the arts. They live and work in different regions of the nation. Their ages run the range from the 33 years of Kent Roenning, the consummate Igloo doctor, to the seasoned and experienced, 84-year-old photographer Yasuaki Kashi. They include such cosmopolitan public activists as Philip Laubert, an advocate for accessibility in the environment, and people who work to the public



benefit every from the public eye, notably medical researcher Lap-Chen Tsai. Some straddle a number of worlds with their enthusiasm and their energy, among them Edwin (Rowest) Kall Mervick, theatrical agitator, merchant and philanthropist. Film-maker Anne Wheeler casts her brilliance on the lives of people in Alberta. Novelist David Adams Richards sheds the light of his talent on the people in his native New Brunswick. But the stories that both of them tell illuminate the human condition everywhere. Entrepreneurs Laurence Benardine and Robert Hopper provide over two other national success stories of a different kind, respectively Broadwater Inc. and Petro-Canada. Both

Anne Murray and Evelyn Hart, having compared the hearts of Canadians and achieved enormous success, added lustre to the year in their respective fields of popular song and classical ballet.

The stories of their various contributions are told by Maclean's Senior Writer D'Arcy Joshi with the help of Assistant Editor Gene Herber and Calgary Bureau Correspondent John Brown. Chief Staff Photographer Iwan Piller composed the portraits. All of those honored receive the Honor Roll medallion designed by Toronto artist Doug de Pirey-Ryan, herald of a woman of many talents. Her design features the mythological Pegasus soaring towards the stars, the winged horse that, in classical myth, represents a strong but creative excellence.

There are many other Canadians whose contributions to the year and to Canada warrant mention in any honor roll. Some of those are among the people honored by Maclean's in previous years. To be selected, candidates must be Canadian citizens and they cannot be involved in partisan politics. Otherwise, there were no arbitrary limits on the process. The final selection, drawn from a lengthy list of candidates proposed by Maclean's staffers, proved difficult. In the end, the editors felt compelled to tell the stories of those whose individual accomplishments are reflected in this issue. As in the characters who people the novels of David Adams Richards, there is also something of the magnificence of the human spirit in the 12 stories that follow.

PORTRAITS OF POWER THROUGH THE EYES OF A MASTER

YOUSUF KARSH

With his serenity
and skill,
Karsch of Ottawa
has transformed
photography
into art
for all time

In the early 1960s, when he was building a reputation as a portrait photographer, Yousef Karsch frequently enjoyed private meetings with Mackenzie King. Karsch also received considerable professional support from the man who was then Canada's prime minister. King helped to arrange photo sessions with such wartime leaders as Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Charles de Gaulle. Although Karsch and King knew each other for years, the portraitist says that the elusive and reserved prime minister always maintained a certain distance between himself and his acquaintances. That is a common trait among political leaders, he notes, because "nobody in high public office can afford to be known intimately; otherwise, we begin to take that person for granted." But with his camera, Karsch breaks through the reserve of the famous, and his perceptive portraits help the world to know those people better.

For over half a century, Karsch of Ottawa, as he is known to the world, has produced some of the 20th century's most striking and captivating portraits, almost all of them in black and white. His first professionally acquired photo, a 1941 portrait of a beaming but defiant Churchill during the dark days of war, has appeared on the postage stamps of at least 12 countries. Showings of his pictures tour the world. And at home this year—the 150th anniversary year of photography—a three-month exhibition of his work at the National Gallery of Canada drew 138,000 people. Said Catherine Joncas, the gallery's acting chief of exhibitions: "People realized that he is not only a gifted photographer, but an artist."

Neither international acclaim nor time—in he is 81—has dulled Karsch's enthusiasm or artistry. He travels frequently across Canada making portraits and arranging exhibits. Among his subjects this year was Pakistan's Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, who arranged a photo session in Washington during a state visit to the United States. Bhutto specified Karsch because he had made a portrait of her father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, when he was prime minister in 1973, and she had treasured that photograph after her father was executed in 1979 following a military coup that ousted him from office. Since the Mackenzie King days, Karsch has photographed all seven Canadian prime ministers and, other than Roosevelt, all nine U.S. presidents. In 1982, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev invited Karsch to his personal dacha outside Moscow and insisted that he photograph his whole family.

Like many of the people he has photographed, Karsch's climb to success was long and often arduous. Sent to Canada at age 18 from his birthplace in Turkey by his Armenian parents in 1904, Karsch lived in Sherbrooke, Que., with an uncle who introduced him to photography and sent him to Boston in 1928 to study under John G. Sears, a fellow Armenian and noted portrait photographer. Afterwards, Karsch settled in Ottawa and decided to make a career of photographing the people who have shaped the modern world.

His objective, Karsch says, has always been to capture the spirit and personality of his subjects. He explains his preference for black and white as a way to stress his portraits with a sense of permanence, his use of artificial light as a means—like a writer's words or an artist's paint—to create mood, emotion and atmosphere. "My natural interest," he says, "has been to photograph people who will leave their mark on the world." "The man behind the camera is also leaving an indelible mark. He has transformed a record of his times into art for all time.

"My natural interest has been
to photograph people who will leave
their mark on the world."



THE FIRE BEHIND A FIGHT FOR LIVABLE CITIES

The transformation from real estate administrator to angry activist takes only an instant. It occurs when Phyllis Lambert looks out the window of her second-story office in downtown Montreal. Lambert is the founder and director of the Canadian Centre for Architecture, a place for study dedicated to improving the design of cities and the quality of urban life through public education. Half a block from her office, on land once occupied by a 19th-century mansion,

stand two high-rise condominium towers that Lambert regards as an affront to her eyes and to the neighborhood. She stands at her office window and enumerates the thoughtful problems with the towers: poor design, cheap materials, funny balconies, false stone trim. "Our cities look like we went to war," she says. "We pull down old buildings as speculation or for vague big advantage, then we rebuild cheaply, cut corners and do it too fast. It's human greed, pure and simple."

Now 61, and an architect herself, Lambert practiced in Chicago and Los Angeles before returning to her native Montreal in 1973. She then became a crusader devoted to trying to preserve existing buildings that serve their neighborhoods well and to encourage new designs and planning that enhance the city's humanity. In the mid-1970s, Lambert began assembling the massive quantity of research material that makes the center one of the world's greatest such collections—a 120,000-volume library, 50,000 photographs and 20,000 prints and drawings. The \$50-million collection was acquired with her own money, which she inherited from her father, Samuel Lambert, founder of the Seguin paper and wine empire. Then, in May, Lambert formally opened a \$45-million building, where she and her staff are consolidating the collection from temporary locations scattered throughout Montreal. The new building contains public meeting rooms, exhibition space, a library, a bookstore and a theater. Says Lambert: "This is a place for discussion and raising public consciousness about buildings and our urban environment."

Within the first six months, more than 50,000 people had visited the center, primarily to view exhibitions on architecture. The center published five books this year related to the exhibitions. By 1992, more than 100,000 people had been organized and catalogued with the help of the center's 20 librarians, architects and scholars (most assured the world will be invited to use the center's resources).

For Lambert, architecture is an art form that affects the daily lives of millions of people far more directly than any painting or piece of sculpture. "It is a reflection of the general philosophy of an era, almost a portrait of what we are and what we aspire to," she says. By allowing neighborhoods to take over cities, she says, neighborhoods have been ruined and people have been demeaned by the community's inaction.

Lambert says that in the late 1970s, she began spending more time fighting such trends and less time on her practice because she felt she could achieve more as an activist. In 1979, she founded Heritage Montreal, a foundation devoted to the preservation of the city's historic landscape. She participated in demonstrations, signed petitions and persuaded provincial governments to designate noteworthy buildings by designating them as protected historic sites. Now, with the center, she has reinforced her crusade with a permanent institution to promote livable cities.

"Our cities look like we went to war. We rebuild cheaply, cut corners and do it too fast."

PHYLLIS LAMBERT

A crusader for the more humane development of cities builds a study center to foster her goals



BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE WITH WORLDWIDE VIEW

In 1965, when Laurent Beaudoin became president of Bombardier Inc., the company was prospering enough that he could stand in his office chair and watch locomotives coming off the assembly line. Bombardier then employed 700 people at Valcourt, Que., 96 km east of Montreal, and company engineers called Beaudoin "the test pilot" because he usually tried a newly designed machine before approving production. Now, Bombardier employs 20,000 people in five countries and manufactures products that include aircraft, railcars and military vehicles, as well as snowmobiles. Beaudoin, the architect of that growth, says that his goal has been to convert a family firm into a power force in the world. "Most of our market has always been outside Quebec," adds Beaudoin. "That has expanded the horizons of our people and given us the opportunity to think on a global basis."

Bombardier's expansion has coincided with the new entrepreneurial spirit that has emerged in Quebec over the past two decades. Beaudoin says that Bombardier's success has inspired other Quebecers to enter business. He also mentions that Bombardier is one of the few Canadian companies positioned to take advantage of the economic unification of Europe in 1992. The company acquired a Belgian manufacturer of railway cars in 1986. Then, last June, Bombardier purchased Belfast-based Short Bros Ltd., an aircraft manufacturer and Northern Ireland's largest employer.

Bombardier grew out of a Valcourt automobile garage that was founded by J. Armand Bombardier, a remarkable inventor who began building powered sleds as a teenager in the 1920s. He built a succession of updated all-terrain vehicles up to the 1950s. By the 1960s, the Bombardier Sa-Don had established the company as a world leader in its field.

Beaudoin, the son of a small-town Quebec grocery wholesaler who studied accounting at the University of Sherbrooke, married Clara Bombardier, Armand's daughter, in 1959 and joined the company four years later. In the 1970s—the company founder died in 1964—the managers adopted a strategy of diversifying through acquisitions. Armand Bombardier, says Beaudoin, "was an innovator who developed new products, we had that capability, and couldn't replace it, when he died."

The diversification strategy has made Bombardier the largest manufacturer of mass-transit vehicles in North America. Beaudoin says that Bombardier acquired the Belgian company, Construccoes ferroviarias e metropolitano (96), in order to penetrate the European rail-vehicle market, which is four times larger than North America's. Bombardier entered the snowmobile industry in 1984 by purchasing Can-Am Inc. of Montreal, which produces the Challenger corporate jet, from the Canadian government. Short Bros given Bombardier a foothold in the European aerospace industry.

Beaudoin, 51, now (but he still works 20 to 12 hours a day) jet travels to Europe on business frequently. He concentrates on acquisitions, aircraft development and Bombardier's bids for railway and mass-transit contracts. Beaudoin says that the company now wants to expand into Asia, in conjunction with its new global push, but wants also to remain an independent, Quebec-based company. The roots of Bombardier remain in the village of Valcourt, where Ski-Doo are still manufactured. But Beaudoin now works on the 17th floor of a downtown Montreal office tower and, from there, he has a new view of the world.

LAURENT
BEAUDOIN

*From roots
firmly planted
in native soil, his
global goals
inspire a wider
vision among
Canadians*



"Most of our market has always been outside Quebec. That has expanded the horizons of our people."

DISCOVERIES OF HOPE AT THE HEA OF HUMAN LIFE

Lap-Chee Tsui has dedicated his life to exploring a world he will never see and can barely explain to the average person. Tsui, 36, is a molecular biologist who is trying to unravel the mysteries at the incredibly complex world contained in every human cell. Tsui with the aid of computer technology, it is a laborious exploration. But in July, after a seven-year search, Tsui and a team of scientists working under him at the Hospital for Sick Children in downtown Toronto achieved a major breakthrough. They discovered the gene carrying the defect that causes cystic fibrosis (CF), a frequently fatal disease that affects one in 2,000 Canadian children.

Tsui says that it may take years to find a cure for cystic fibrosis. "To identify the gene that causes the disease is just the beginning," he says. "We still don't know what the defect is." But Tsui's work has already produced tangible results. Prospective parents can now be tested to determine whether they carry the defect that causes CF. They could also have cells of a fetus tested to find out whether the defect has been passed on. Tsui's primary objective is to find a cure for a disease that kills half its victims by the time they are 25, and the vast majority by age 30. The search for the precise cause and a cure will take Tsui and his associates even farther into the unexplored terrain of the human cell. He adds, "We're moving into something we have never seen before, into a region of a cell that nobody knows."

Although molecular science involves meticulous and even tedious work, Tsui says that scientific research needs not only curiosity, but also daring and creativity. His own work over the past seven years was based on a novel approach. In the past, scientists sought the symptoms of CF as the starting point for their research. Victims of CF frequently suffer from lung infections and digestive problems because the air passages in their lungs and the ducts of the liver, pancreas and intestines become clogged with mucus. The complexity and diversity of the symptoms, and their presence in many parts of the body, directed scientists from looking for the genetic source of the disease.

Tsui was among the pioneers who began to look behind symptoms for the source of genetic disease inside the cell. The search took place in his cramped and cluttered laboratory on the 17th floor of the Hospital for Sick Children for seven years. Exploring the human cell involves examining the estimated 100,000 genes contained in each cell's 23 pairs of chromosomes. The genes contain coded information that dictates how the various parts of the body function. Tsui says that his CF project involved a complicated tracking procedure that resembled a search for a single house on a city the size of Toronto or Montreal, without having an address or a map. "People thought we were pushing to find a gene this way," he says. "We proved we can do such a thing."

Having found the correct gene, Tsui and his associates are now trying to find out precisely what a wrong cell is. He says that the problem in the gene could be something as seemingly insignificant as a holey faucet or a burned-out light bulb. If Tsui and his fellow researchers or others solve the mysteries of cystic fibrosis, doctors may eventually be able to administer drugs to correct the genetic defect and eliminate the symptoms. A cure for cystic fibrosis means a distant dream, but the dedication of such scientists as Tsui gives victims of that disease—and of other genetic disorders—new reasons to have hope.

"We're coming into something we have never seen before, into a region of a cell that nobody knows."

LAP-CHEE
TSUI

*His creative
scientific
research brings
new hope to
many who suffer
from genetic
diseases*



TURNING HOMESPUN IDEAS INTO TRH ON THE SCREEN

She once played a character called Wilbur the Warden on a CBC Radio program, and her first film, made in 1975, was a one-minute commercial entitled "How to Brush Your Teeth." Although she started small, writer-director Anne Wheeler, now 63, has made 43 films, most of them documentaries. Since 1980, she has made three features, and they all have received favorable reviews. Her latest, *She She She*, was shown for the first time at Toronto's Festival of Festivals in September. Afterwards, the audience of 2,400 gave the movie a standing ovation. "It was a very moving experience," says Wheeler, who was in the theatre that night.

Wheeler's major films are also moving experiences. They deal with the emotions and the difficulties of human relationships—women are usually her central characters—in *Loyalities* (1986), *Country Girl's Cry* (1983) and now in *She She She*. Her themes touch universal chords, although her drama films have all been set mainly and clearly in Alberta. Wheeler herself is a native of Edmonton, and that city remains her home and her working base. But her works have been acclaimed widely—shown in countries as diverse as England and South Africa—and her documentary *Great Grandmothers*, based on diaries and letters of pioneer Prairie women, won first prize for short films at the 1977 American Film Festival in New York City. Now, Wheeler is leaving her traditional Alberta setting to film a feature-length children's movie in Montreal.

Despite her critical successes at home and abroad, Wheeler says that making movies in Canada is a precarious occupation. She admits, "It has been extremely difficult for us to convince people to go to Canadian movies instead of American movies." Wheeler herself earns what she terms "a bus driver's salary." Her office is an 18 by 26-foot room in the backyard of the home where she lives with her husband, Garth Hendrie, who works for the Alberta department of education, and three 10-year-old twins, Quincy and Morgan. Her mother, whose constant exposures inspired *She She She*, lives just like a mole away.

That movie, with a budget of \$4.9 million, is a big production by Canadian standards. Wheeler shot the movie partly in India, on the prime ground Drancheller, Alta., and in a studio in Edmonton. The scale of the project demonstrates Wheeler's growth as a filmmaker. She began 16 years ago after graduating from the University of Alberta, when she and eight other Albertans formed a co-operative called Filmwest to make movies about Western Canada. Wheeler says that the members met regularly in order to learn different aspects of their craft. "Now, if I put together a team of 70 or 80 people to make a movie, I have done most of the jobs these people do," she says. Besides serving as a training ground, Filmwest also contributed to the creation of an indigenous Alberta film industry.

Wheeler says that she has stayed in Edmonton partly to be near her extended family of siblings and relatives. But she also likes what she calls Edmonton's location on "the lip of civilization." Movie-makers in Toronto and Vancouver, she says, are inevitably influenced by the U.S. industry or become embroiled in political debates over Canadian film-making. "I'm not there on my own," she says. "I'm to think and develop my own ideas." Those ideas not only shed light on the Canadian experience but, translated into stories for the screen, guarantee the lives of people everywhere.

"I am out there on my own,
free to think, and
develop my own ideas."

ANNE
WHEELER

*Her movies
focus on everyday
relationships
but they also
illuminate the joys
and trials of
people everywhere*



AN ABIDING COMMITMENT TO THE ND AND THE NATION

BRUCE HUTCHISON

His shrewd insights and gifted writing skills make him a pre-eminent national commentator

If he had his way, Bruce Hutchison would be perfectly content taking a job as a gardener in Victoria and his summer camp Lake St. Lawrence on Vancouver Island. But, during a recent long conversation on a grey afternoon, Hutchison generously shared his recollections, observations and opinions about politics and prime ministers. Now 86, and still writing a weekly column for *The Vancouver Sun*, Hutchison began covering politics at a time when Mackenzie King walked to work on Parliament Hill and Sir Robert Borden rode his bicycle to the office. He has met every Canadian prime minister of the past 70 years, in or out of office, and his 15 books have helped to define and shape the Canadian identity. Although long recognized as one of Canada's most distinguished journalists, Hutchison insists that his first love has always been the outdoors.

"The only thing I'm an authority on is cutting wood and growing vegetables," he says. Hutchison's gifted use of the English language, his shrewd insights into the nature of political power and his attempts to define Canada's national character have made him one of the country's most celebrated writers. He has won three Governor General's Awards for his books and three National Newspaper Awards for his journalism. Although he finished his formal schooling at age 16, he has received honorary degrees from the University of British Columbia and York University. But worldly success has never eroded Hutchison's deep-seated belief in his home and his summer camp. That is a point that he makes eloquently and touchingly in his latest book, *A Life in the Country*, as well as in previous ones. "I was intended to be a peasant," he writes. "The only wisdom I have has come from being out of doors."

Hutchison's love of rural life and his desire for quietude make his achievements all the more remarkable. Over the decades, he has rarely spent more than a few months at a time in Ottawa, Washington or any other seat of political or economic power. Yet he has remained one of Canada's most astute and well-connected political writers. Hutchison moved as a editorial director of *The Vancouver Sun* without living in that city, maintaining contact mainly by telephone. Rather than leave Victoria, he turned down opportunities to edit the *Winnipeg Free Press* and the now-defunct *Toronto Telegram*.

The spiritual and emotional centres of his life have always been the house that he and his late wife, Doris, built on 11 acres of land in 1934 and their 26-acre summer camp. From his rustic retreats, Hutchison writes his books and the articles that adorned magazines and daily newspapers. He also welcomed cabinet ministers, foreign dignitaries and fellow writers to his home and his camp.

During his long career, Hutchison has made an annual pilgrimage to Ottawa, sometimes staying weeks, sometimes months. This year, he visited the capital in early November and met with Michael Wilson, John Turner, Lucien Bouchard and several others. He came back convinced that Canada has reached a critical crossroads in the debate over the Meech Lake constitutional accord. "We are now testing, in a momentous fashion, our ability to live with the French-English duality that history has given us," he observes. "If we cannot live with it, we cannot survive as a nation." From across what has for so many years chronicle the life of the nation from his unobscured perspective close to the land, that advice will gain attention from many Canadians.

"I was intended to be a peasant.
The only wisdom I have has come from
being out of doors."



THE LIGHTS, SOUND AND ACTION OF COMMUNITY MAN

Bright lights, sound and live action have always formed part of Edwin Mirvish's public persona at the community. When Mirvish turned 75 last July, he celebrated his birthday at a street party for the whole neighbourhood around his midtown Toronto discount store, Honest Ed's. There were lights, live music and dancing. Outside the warren of converted buildings that make up his block-long department store, upboards alive with 25,000 light bulbs protrude in giant smile. More flashing lights pollinate his downtown theatre, the Royal Alexandra, and its adjacent restaurants that Mirvish opened after he purchased the hotel that in 1980 and restored it as a centre for live drama and musical shows. And floodlights illuminate London's historic Old Vic Theatre, which he rescued and revived in the 1950s.

Behind the lights and the action, Mirvish is a soft-spoken man with a manner that belies his success as a self-made merchant whose businesses grossed close to \$100 million last year. He still opens his own business road every weekday. His personality greets visitors at the door of his windowless office. For his contributions to theatre, he was named an officer of the Order of Canada in 1987 and a commander of the Order of the British Empire at a ceremony in Buckingham Palace last summer. But his quiet contributions to the lives of the underprivileged, including retarded children and the hard of hearing, are less widely celebrated.

Mirvish's personal life and identity reflect his own humble beginnings. As a child of European Jewish immigrants who came to Canada in 1923 by way of the United States, he delivered groceries for the small family store, then quit school at 15 to work full time when his father died. Honest Ed's grew out of a small deli store that he and his wife, Anne, a former-lured singer, opened in 1941. He became a theatre owner almost by chance 21 years later, when he purchased the Royal Alexandra because nobody else was interested and it seemed doomed to destruction. With the help of his only son, David, that theatre has become a playground for touring productions that feature talent from across Canada. Its current success, the musical *Les Misérables*, is cast entirely with Canadians. "Everything I have just grew and developed," says Mirvish. "There was never any plan."

The now, Ed Mirvish has a grand plan—a Toronto arts centre that will house two theatres, a gallery of modern art and a theatre museum. One of the playhouses will be designed to stage experimental works by young Canadian playwrights. The gallery will display some of the 600 works of contemporary art that David Mirvish, 48, has collected. The museum will exhibit sets, props and costumes from productions at the Royal Alexandra and other Canadian theatres.

The elder Mirvish sees the arts-centre project as a permanent contribution to Canada's cultural life, to expression of gratitude to the nation. Only in Canada, he says, could he have risen from downtown streets to be honored by the Queen in Buckingham Palace. "Whatever it is, Mirvish acknowledges that some of it might seem dull—"museum can be very dead place"—but he speaks in vivid terms of the way that he wants it to be. "Once will be exciting," he says. Like his other public contributions to the community at large, "everything will be moving"—animated by lights, sound and action.

"Everything I have just grew and developed. There was never any plan."

EDWIN (HONEST ED) MIRVISH

*After a lifetime
of achievement,
Honest Ed
is planning new
projects to express
his gratitude
to Canada*



MIRVISH: ADAM ROSE/ALAMY

SLAYING THE DRAGONS OF PAIN WITH LOYALTY AND LOVE

Backstage, Evelyn Hart, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet's leading dancer, fought off tears while furiously cleaning her ballet slippers before a guest performance at Toronto's O'Keefe Centre. Accustomed to bursts of anxiety before performances—despite her 13 years of experience—Hart explained that she was especially nervous that night because she was once again feeling the loss of a mentor and longtime dancing partner, Reine Jurens, the Royal Winnipeg's artistic director, who died in a traffic accident in April. She added: "I am on my own now and I have to somehow find the strength to put away these dragons inside me. But I am quaking braver!" Later, donning the poignant title role in the classical *Giselle* with the National Ballet of Canada, Hart transformed the romantic story of the betrayed lover into an expressive dance of lonely despair.

Despite her expressions of personal loss and anxiety, others in her company say that Hart, 35, was a focal point of strength during a year of tragedies—and a year when the Royal Winnipeg celebrated its 50th anniversary. Only two months after Jurens was killed, one of the company's principal male dancers, David Pennington, died when a light plane he was piloting crashed in Alaska. Company tour director Mark Portnow, for one, said that it was Hart's example of refusing to yield to despair that provided a "pillar of strength" for her fellow dancers. Hart herself says that the tragedy reaffirmed her dedication to dance: "I have come to realize that it is not the amount of love you have, but what you do with it."

It was Hart's dedication and loyalty that lifted Canada's oldest ballet company through its anniversary performances before an international audience of dance critics and fans. Hart, who joined the ballet school at 17, stood out as proud of the company's world stature. Promoted to principal dancer only six years after she enrolled in the school—she had trained as a child in Peterborough and London, Ont.—Hart quickly was international renown. In 1980, a year after her promotion, she won both a coveted gold medal and a Certificate of Distinguished Artist for Achievement at the renowned International Ballet Competition in Vienna, Belgium. She returned to the European spotlight again in the fall, when she danced at the Royal Deconsort Ballet Gala in Amsterdam, and was scheduled to make her debut on Dec. 23 at the Bavarian State Opera in Munich.

Still, with a new sense of urgency following this year's tragedies, Hart says that she now is striving for perfection. "I want to make to dance beautifully, to be the very best I can be." And the accolades of dance critics and cheering audiences are not enough to reassure Hart that she is doing justice to her art. Says the dancer: "I am just never comfortable that I deserve the acclaim."

In that, Hart has not changed much from the anxious daughter of a United Church minister. She admits that she was a brooding, lonely child. Fearful that she was too emotionally fragile to handle the life of a ballerina, Hart says that her family discouraged her career choice. But she says that she never could consider any other option. She has remained single. "I love the dance," she says. "I love it, I breathe it, I dedicate my life to it." She adds that, in her calling, "there is a lot of physical and emotional pain—but if you feel that the greatest things in life are born of pain." And step by determined step, despite the pain, Evelyn Hart is creating beauty for the world and still striving for perfection.

EVELYN
HART

*Nothing short
of absolute
perfection
will satisfy a
dedicated dancer
of surprising
excellence*



"I want so much to dance
beautifully, to be the very
best I can be."

THE ENERGY THAT DRIVES A NATIONAL SUCCESS STORY

From his 33rd-floor office windows at the top of Petro-Canada's Calgary headquarters, Wilbert (Bill) Hopper can view the energy of the foothills west to the Rocky Mountains. To the south lies the Turner Valley, where a rich energy pool, discovered 75 years ago, is drilled. Far out of view to the north, and under Canada's coastal oceans, are the petroleum industry's frontiers. It was part of Petro-Canada's mandate to explore those frontiers.

But the primary purposes of the Crown corporation, established by a 1975 federal law, were to stake out a Canadian presence among the multinational giants that dominated Canada's oil business and to provide Ottawans with a lasting part in the industry. As a result, Petro-Canada was judged an instant success by the oil establishment, and Hopper, the executive officer from the Ottawa bureaucracy, was almost a pariah in Calgary. Against that hostility, Hopper has turned Petro-Canada into a Canadian success story.

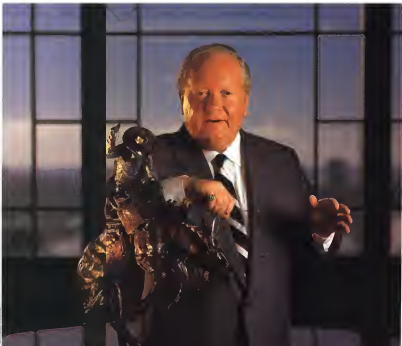
The national oil company now is second only to Imperial Oil Ltd. as Canada's largest petroleum producer. It is active in the development of wells and the Alberta oil sands. Its red maple-leaf logo adorns gas stations from coast to coast. It is a measuring stick against a recurrence of the foreign oil embargoes and pricing crises of 1973 and 1974, which hastened its birth under Pierre Trudeau's Liberal government. Now, Hopper is intent on building the company's financial strength. The firm, which is worth an estimated \$4.5 billion, is a candidate for privatization by the Conservative government. Hopper himself says that Ottawans may decide to sell off some part of the company. "It probably has not been the reasons why it was created," he says. "The government in the mid-1970s was not getting the information it needed to create national policies. That has changed."

His comment underlines the distance that Petro-Canada and its boss, now 56, have travelled since they arrived in Calgary at the beginning of 1976. The Ottawa-born Hopper initially was Petro-Canada's senior vice-president, and six months later Ottawans named him president and chief executive officer. In 1979, he became chairman, as well as chief executive. Once assisted by other oil executives, Hopper last year served as president of the Canadian Petroleum Association, the lobby group for larger oil companies.

Hopper, who obtained a bachelor's degree in geology from American University in Washington and a master's degree in business administration from the University of Western Ontario in London, first worked in the oil business as a geologist for Imperial Oil in the 1960s. In the early 1960s, he was senior economist for the National Energy Board before joining international energy consultants Arthur D. Little Inc. of Cambridge, Mass. Then, the Trudeau government sought his advice on forming an oil company. "It seemed that the bottom line should not be the goal of a national oil company," he says. As a result of his consulting work for the federal government, Hopper was recruited by Ottawans. "We started out as the company to do good," Hopper says, "and then we were told to do well"—a reference to a 1984 government order that the company should be paid for its work as an instrument of national policy and more as a business and shareholder. On that basis, he is seeking an infusion of funds, if necessary through a sale of ownership shares. The money is needed, he says, to develop new energy sources. And it is that development that Bill Hopper sees the promise of expanding Petro-Canada's impressive record of success.

WILBERT HOPPER

*In the face of
carping from critics
and competitors,
he directed
the growth
of a national
institution*



"I argued that the bottom line should not be the goal of a national oil company."

EXPLORING THE DIGNITY IN DOWNTODDEN LIVES

DAVID ADAMS
RICHARDS

*Dedication
to the writer's
craft and to
the human
spirit generates
stories with
universal appeal*

Four years ago, when he was writing *Nights Below Station Street*, novelist David Adams Richards faced the deepest crisis of his career. The New Brunswick writer became discouraged by readers and critics who consistently interpreted his work as bleak and depressing and his characters as misanthropic failures. In a dark moment, Richards, now 39, decided to quit writing and abandoned his work in progress for several months. Eventually, however, he completed the novel, his faith, and received highly favorable reviews from the critics. Richards also won the 1988 Governor General's Award for English fiction for *Nights Below Station Street*, and the CBC placed the book onto a television movie. He has already completed his next novel and is currently at work on a seventh. "I'll never quit writing now," says Richards. "If I did, it would be like giving up breathing."

Although his novels have been locally focused—the characters drawn from working people along the Miramichi River in northeastern New Brunswick—Richards has earned a remarkably broad following. His last given readings across Canada and as far from his native province as New Orleans and Orlando, Fla. One of his books was translated into Russian and gained acclaim in the Soviet Union. And Richards's reputation as a powerful and original Canadian writer is growing within the academic community. He will serve as writer-in-residence at the University of Alberta in Edmonton for the 1990-1991 school year. Saint Gregory Hildingshead, a professor of English and chairman of that university's writer-in-residence program, "We only go for the best writers, and he is certainly one of our best writers."

Richards was raised in a middle-class family of six children in Newcastle, N.B., a town of 3,600 at the mouth of the Miramichi. He wrote his first novel while studying English literature at St. Thomas University in Fredericton. Before completing his degree, he returned to Newcastle to write full time. After several years there, Richards and his wife, Margaret, whom he has known since high school, moved to Fredericton, where he served as writer-in-residence at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton from 1983 to 1987. Last spring, he and his wife left the provincial capital, a government and university community, for the industrial city of Saint John. "It's much more like the Miramichi than Fredericton," says Richards. "It's more of a working-class area of the province."

His affinity for working people is reflected in the characters and the dialogue that he creates in his own habits and performs—the goes on fishing trips in the summer, on deer-hunting expeditions each fall—Richards is the first being a observed again. The central figures in his novels are often poor, uneducated and unemployed. Their lives are often marked by alcoholism, violence, drugs and illegitimate children. Critics, the author says, often treat his fictional characters with contempt and condescension. But Richards says that his downtrodden heroes possess more courage, integrity and dignity than most social reporters. "I am not going to allow those people, whom I know and grew up with, to be dismissed," says Richards. "There is a tremendous magnificence in the human spirit that has nothing to do with money or social position." For Richards, there is now no question of abandoning his compelling dedication to write about the people he knows and whose stories, in his hands, gain universal appeal.

"I'll never quit writing now.
If I did, it would be
like giving up breathing."



A MILESTONE IN MUSIC FOR A LAURIE OF SONG

ANNE
MURRAY

*The warmth
of her voice and
her style
have earned
her a spot in
the hearts
of the people*

As she wraps up a two-hour show at Pittsburgh's Benedum Center, Anne Murray dares over to the right corner of the stage and picks up a batch of long-stem yellow roses. She struts across the front of the stage tossing the flowers into the crowd. By the time she has disappeared behind the curtain, the fans in the first few rows are on their feet cheering wildly, and within moments the rest of the crowd of 2,500 has joined in a thunderous standing ovation. Then, Murray reappears, grabs a microphone and calls out in her husky voice, "Are we having fun or what?" Just as the next round of applause is fading, she begins her final number of the night. After 28 years as a professional entertainer, record sales of 20 million and four Grammy awards, Anne Murray can work a crowd with poise, polish and confidence.

In a business where today's instant sensation can be tomorrow's forgotten star, Murray, 44, has proved to be remarkably durable. She says that she enjoys performing, has released her 20th album and continues to record new albums. Last summer, her home town of Spryfield, N.S., opened the Anne Murray Center, a \$1.6-million tourist attraction devoted to the life and career of the singer. In the fall, Capitol Records released Anne Murray's Greatest Hits, Vol. 2, a collection of seven previous hits and three new songs. Murray says that she could do 300 live shows a year but has chosen to limit herself to 70 or 80. Says Murray: "I could make \$10 million a year if I wanted to, but I don't want to. I have two children I like to spend time with."

Murray says that her busy schedule prevents enough to cover the costs of making a living and maintaining an eight-member band and a road crew of about 20 people. But the tours are organized to minimize the disruption of her private life with her husband, freelance photographer and producer Bill Langstroth, and their children, William, 13, and Derek, 10. "When I was younger, I never, ever thought of myself as a singer, but I always dreamed of having children," she says. "It was always a priority."

Her career began in late August with shows at state fairs and outdoor theaters in the United States. During the school year, she tours for two weeks at a time, then spends two weeks at home in Thorvald, a bedroom community north of Toronto. When she is at home, Murray works sewing material for her show and often plays golf and tennis. But her priority is the family. She said that she spends most evenings helping her children with their homework. The family spends Christmas together at home, and most of each summer is spent in Nova Scotia.

Onstage—her latest tour was a triumphal swing of eight Canadian cities in the fall—the singer often reminisces easily between songs about home and her childhood. Her songs continue to resonate in her fans' memories as her attachment to her native country—and therefore Canada's attachment to her.

She herself is coming to terms with the idea that she is a Canadian entertainer. Bill, referring to the new Anne Murray Center, which was funded by both the federal and Nova Scotia governments, she has said, "Don't call it a museum—I'm not dead yet." But Anne Murray, by her talent, in her success, and by just being her in her music, has clearly secured a special place in the hearts of the nation.

"I could make \$10 million a year if I wanted to but I don't want to. I have two children I like to spend time with."



THE SPLIT-SECOND SKILL OF A FIGU SKATING PRODIGY

KURT BROWNING

The sheer joy of flying free skates through the power and the art of his dashing performances on skates

He was introduced to thousands of Canadians, in 16 cities across the country this fall, as "the amazing Mr. Kurt Browning, the 1990 Men's World Figure Skating Champion." Usually, a single spotlight illuminated his solitary figure skated over a wood-and-metal stage at center ice. The moment the lights came on, he began. Browning was up, swirling, soaring, leaping. During his two-minute routines, he was a mesmerizing whirl of black leather jacket, white shirt, fingerless gloves and blue jeans. He performed a triple jump, a hecht and his trademark quadruple jump everywhere he performed, as a star of the Champions on Ice touring show. Browning was showered with personal accolades. In part, these performances were warm-ups for the 1990 world championships in Halifax in March, where Browning aims to become the first Canadian male ever to win two consecutive world figure skating titles. But they were also simply expressions of the joy of skating, which Browning says that he feels when he is flying free before a crowd.

Still only 23, his technicians have helped him to compile an impressive list of victories. He captured the Canadian senior, junior and national championships, a first previously achieved only by Brian Orser, the 1987 world champion. Then, in March in Paris, Browning became the fourth Canadian in 74 years to win the men's world title. Despite his victories, he acknowledges that men's figure skating is so competitive that any of the top five skaters in the world can capture the crown. But he insists that he loves the pressure and intensity of world-class competition. "I have an inner confidence in myself that says if I'm the best I can be, I will probably win," he says.

When he is not competing or touring, Browning spends 24 hours a day on the ice at St. Lawrence's Royal Grouse Club, training under coach Michael Jersack and choreographer Kevin Costen. There, he practices his quadruple jump, the spectacular, split-second move that Browning was the first to perform in competition. The entire action, including the jump, four revolutions and landing, takes only eight one-hundredths of a second to complete. "Every takeoff is right. I know it will be a sweet jump," he says. "It's like hitting a tennis ball with the sweet part of the racket."

Browning began to learn about the sweet feeling as a boy in Caroline, Alta., a town of 450 people in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains 130 km northwest of Calgary. He learned to skate at age 6 on a backyard rink flooded by his father, a training grade who is now retired. Until he was 15, Browning was a slick, high-scoring center in minor hockey and he took up figure skating to improve his hockey skills. He gave up hockey to avoid injury and because figure skating had become too time-consuming. But he still combines his power as an athlete and a competitor with his gifts as an entertainer.

Browning, who lives in Edmonton with his older brother Wade and his dating woman he meets in the skating world, regards training as work. When he steps onto the ice for a competition, he says that he feels he is on vacation. "I love being in front of a crowd," he says. And the crowds have come to love him. After every appearance with the Champions on Ice, the skater was mobbed by teenage girls for autographs. Now, whether he was on ice or in a hallway, the same people who have flocked to him will know that Kurt Browning has already elevated the sport of skating to exciting new heights of artistry.

"I have an inner confidence in myself that says if I am the best I can be, I will probably win."





CANADA

STORMY WATERS

Coming just two weeks before Christmas, the grim news spread through the little western Nova Scotia community like wildfire: Gayle Rickard, a clerk in Gayle's Market on Cape's West Street, was at home when she learned of the Monday morning announcement by National Sea Products Ltd. that the company would close its fish plant—the town's single industry—by April, 1990, because of declining profits and depleted fish stocks. Said Rickard: "My girlfriend works in the cafeteria in the plant and she phoned me right away." Cape's High School, economics teacher Wayne West said that the report "filtered through the school" minutes after it was. Others heard it on the street. And the 1,300 townspeople started to stare at a single location. "In the plant, guys drove, everywhere goes down with it," said Thomas Haslou, 43, a father of three and one of the 743 plant workers who will lose their job.

But by week's end, the decision by Canada's largest fish company to shut a total of 1,500 jobs from the Cansco plant and plants in North Sydney, N.S., and St. John's, Nfld., was only

PLANT CLOSURES AND A HIGH-SEAS CHASE DRAW ATTENTION TO THE STRUGGLING ATLANTIC FISHERY

one of several problems affecting Atlantic Canada's storm-tossed industry. For one thing, a Canadian destroyer that was allegedly rammed by a U.S. scallop dragger poaching in Canadian waters twice fired warning shots while in hot pursuit of the American vessel. For another, President George Bush signed a bill banning the export of small fisheries from Canada, a move that will cost lobster fishermen in Atlantic Canada at least \$20 million annually. Then,

the 12-country European Community (EC) revealed that, in 1990, it intends to take three times more fish from international waters off Newfoundland than recommended under options suggested by the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization, a 15-member international agency to which its members belong. Said a senior Ottawa official involved in Atlantic Canadian issues: "It has been a very rough week."

Highlighting the fierce competition for diminishing fish stocks was last week's dramatic encounter between the 380-foot Canadian destroyer *Mecca* and the 115-foot *Pachamayo*, a scallop dragger from Concordia, On. Monday, the Saganap ordered the Concordia, one of 15 U.S. vessels recently spotted by Canadian surveillance aircraft in Canadian waters on the 600-mile Georges Bank, to come to a stop. Instead, skipper William Farney headed his vessel for U.S. waters. According to the Saganap's report, the scallopers struck the destroyer three times during the course of a 12-hour chase. Meanwhile, the crew of the destroyer fired one burst of anti-aircraft fire and saw raised from six 50-caliber deck cannon

385 feet ahead of the Concordia's bow.

Said, the Concordia refused to stop. It returned to its home port, where updates for the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service said its actions would be investigated. If found guilty of dragging an illegal catch into the United States, the Concordia's owners could be fined a maximum \$11,600—a fraction of the maximum \$750,000 fine permitted under Canadian law. Meanwhile, state department officials maintained the incident. One official told *Marine Today*, "gives the 'grand stage' of the relationship between Canada and the United States, 'it shouldn't be more than an irritant.'"

But in others, the Georges Bank incident—and indeed the whole range of U.S. poaching—was clearly far more than a mere irritant. It took place at a time when Canadian fishermen

a new law restricting Canadian lobster imports to the United States. Under the legislation, intended as a conservation measure to protect the U.S. East Coast lobster fishery, no live lobster can be sold in the United States if it is smaller than three inches in length, measured from the back of the head to the base of the tail. Canadian fishermen using lobster traps in the United States are now required to use traps that are at least 18 inches long. Said Rex Gorman, 68, a lobster fisherman in Sackville, N.S., near Halifax: "It has been the same war for years. Things are hard enough without this."

Meanwhile, International Trade Minister John Crosbie said that Canada would challenge the law through the dispute-settlement mechanism of the Free Trade Agreement, under which disagreements can ultimately be referred to an arbitration panel. Indeed, Derek Barney, Canada's ambassador in Washington, immediately initiated discussions with U.S. trade representatives on establishing a trade-dispute settlement panel on lobsters. But the government has no such mechanism—and little leverage—at dealing with the U.S. trade representatives on establishing a trade-dispute settlement panel on lobsters. But the government has no such mechanism—and little leverage—at dealing with the U.S. trade representatives on establishing a trade-dispute settlement panel on lobsters. But the government has no such mechanism—and little leverage—at dealing with the U.S. trade representatives on establishing a trade-dispute settlement panel on lobsters.



National Sea Products plant in St. John's left: Farney, 1,500 jobs cut and depleted fish stocks

are already facing sharp reductions in fish quotas. The quotas for northern cod, for one, the mainstay of the Atlantic fishery industry, will likely be lowered to 190,000 tons in 1990 from 235,000 tons this year. Said Rickard: "That foreign trader gets away with it. It almost tells you that our government's been bought by the Americans." And Clifford Hood, a Yarmouth, N.S., lawyer who often deals in fisheries-related issues, said that Canadian fisheries periods may at some point have to shut down at U.S. waters. Clifford Hood: "There is a point at which you are your game."

Concern over the modest extended to Ottawa, where officials sent a letter of protest to U.S. authorities. That was the first of two angry letters from Ottawa to Washington last week. The second a letter from Prime Minister Brian Mulroney directed to Bush criticizing

the U.S. causing environmental harm by overfishing. Clerk did say he was grateful that the EC had reduced its quota from last year's 196,000 tons to 190,000 tons. But he said that the EC's quota was still less than half of that because of depleted stocks. But he told a news conference that "we have a long way to go."

For Atlantic fishermen now awaiting expected rebuffs by a second major company, Fisheries Products International Ltd., Clerk's comments may have sounded like an understatement. Some of them say that only a major change in attitudes will save the fishery. Meanwhile, Mulroney pledged "total and generous" assistance for depleted fish-plant workers, and Nova Scotia Premier John Buchanan attempted a last-minute rescue of the Cansco plant. But it appeared as week's end that there would be no pro-Christmas reprieve. And until the fish return to the waters, the industry remains at a standstill.

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National Notes

NEW SPENDING CUTS

Tuesday's Board President Robert de Castro introduced a series of new spending cuts totaling \$1.4 billion over three years. The cuts proposed in the budget announcement this week that the government will reduce the rate of its proposed Goods and Services Tax in November cost from the previously announced one percent—an adjustment that would reduce expected annual government revenues by \$5.4 billion. Included in the restraint plan:

- saving as much as \$730,000 annually by closing two parliamentary offices and a private dining room for the prime minister, and by moving prime minister's office operations to the existing prime minister's office.
- saving up to \$5.1 million through the sale of two of the government's night clubbers.
- cancelling \$2 million of expenses from the government's sale of goods and services, including \$1 million in expenses planned for residents of the Prime Minister and the Governor General.
- saving \$20 million with higher fees on some government services, including housing, immigration, and rural and agricultural, national park entrance fees and new fees for processing student loans.
- ending the \$175-million annual subsidy to Canada Post but introducing new, unspecified support for Canada Post.

TRACKING FOR WINDING ZALM

B.C. Premier William Vander Zalm said that he would reconsider his future as Social Credit leader after his party lost a provincial by-election to the New in the recent Victoria riding of the Rev. Gordon Hogg—the party's sixth straight by-election loss. Vander Zalm said that he would announce his intentions in early January.

UNION INVESTIGATION

SCMP Commissioner Marlene Healey told the House of Commons, under consent to the 15th of November, is under investigation for alleged offences under the Criminal Code and the Canada Elections Act. Healey said that the investigation, a total of 36 years and 10 months from all three named parties had been investigated.

TRUCKERS PROTEST

Twenty-seven Canadian truckers staged a protest on Highway 101, in front of the House of Commons, in Quebec. Quebec trucker Edward Blodgett, 39, Blodgett was charged with obstructing a highway after he helped truckers crash a police car, killing two state troopers and a prisoner.

FIGHTING OFF HASTY CHANGE

Ever since Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev allows his Eastern European allies to govern their way, he is clearly intent on governing the Soviet Union his way. Former Soviet satellite East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria continued to sweep away the last vestiges of one-party Communist rule last week. But Gorbachev, the man who made all the changes in Eastern Europe possible, last week refused to consider similar proposals in the Soviet Union. At a meeting of the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies, Gorbachev argued against debating Article 6 of the Soviet constitution, the clause that describes the Communist party as "the leading and guiding force of Soviet society." And the congress supported that position by a vote of 1,339 to 630. But even Gorbachev had to give ground on the economic front. With *perestroika*, or restructuring, failing to put fed and consumer goods on store shelves, Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov attacked a conservative economic plan that delayed key elements of Gorbachev's reform program. Even *glasnost*, the official govern-

GORBACHEV RESISTS THE RADICAL POLITICAL REFORMS THAT CONTINUE TO FLOWER IN EASTERN EUROPE

ment daily newspaper, criticized Ryzhkov's timidity. Declined the newspaper, "Importance is probably the main factor influencing the atmosphere in our society."

In sharp contrast to the Kremlin's reluctance, Bulgaria's ruling Communists agreed last week to relinquish their monopoly as power. And in Czechoslovakia, where new Prime Minister Marián Čulák turned a cabinet with a majority of non-Communists, the party



and the opposition Civic Forum movement announced last week that they had agreed to purge the 380-member parliament of old-guard deputies. They also said that, after that action, parliament would elect a new president to replace Gustav Husák, who resigned under popular pressure. At week's end, however, it remained unclear whether parliament would approve the deal when it meets this week or instead vote to hold direct presidential elections. And in East Germany, liberal-Communist party leader Gregor Gysi struggled to retain

Bulgarians demonstrate in Sofia; Mladenc is moving quickly to avoid a crisis

control of the country at the helm of his Communist-dominated coalition government.

Gysi faces a difficult task because of increasingly radical demands by prodemocracy demonstrators. Having achieved many of their demands, protesters at a weekly demonstration in Leipzig last Monday called violently for reunification. A large section of the 150,000-strong crowd chanted, "Germany—4 until midnight!" But they were countered by a rival group that booed said, referring to the pro-reunification protesters, yelled "Hans sa!"

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Office of National Security announced last week that, as a consequence with opposition groups, East Germany's unyielding security police was closing access of its offices in small towns. Thus, the leadership of East Germany's press information responded in response to public criticism that top athletes and sports officials employ privileges unavailable to ordinary citizens.

In Bulgaria, a demonstration by thousands of people in the capital, Sofia, led to the latest round of clashes. Peter Mladenc, who replaced long-time Todor Zhivkov as Communist party leader last month, agreed last night to allow the police to relinquish the party's monopoly on power, hold free elections by the end of May and negotiate with opposition groups. He also announced plans to introduce a market-based economy. The Central Committee then expelled Zhivkov from the party. Analysts said that Mladenc was moving quickly in an effort to head off any kind of crisis that have engulfed Czechoslovakia and East Germany. Declared a Western diplomat in Sofia: "I think

they realize that their only chance to keep power is to be prepared to give it up."

In the Soviet Union, however, there have been no mass demonstrations to compel change. And for Gorbachev, demands for fundamental political change are clearly secondary. Economy. Peace with food and fuel shortages as what promises to be a disastrously cold winter, the Soviets chose to subsume the president's grand plan of introducing two-market forces and instead reverted to old-style central planning. In his nearly two-hour speech to congress last week, Ryzhkov rejected calls for the sale of profitable state enterprises and proposed to delay reforms of the Soviet pricing system, which sets prices for many basic goods at artificially low levels. Ryzhkov's only concession to reformers was to propose increasing the production of consumer goods and services to 112% higher in each of the next five years, down from an average of 131 billion annually.

Reformers said that Ryzhkov's plan, like most of those before it, sets unrealistic production targets without providing incentives to achieve them. Declared Nina Dolodova, a deputy from Rostovsk Oblast, "Our current statistics quite often make unrealistic proposals while the state of affairs continues to deteriorate." Clearly, the Soviet straits are sending to pursue the radical solutions that they helped to foster in Eastern Europe.

MARY NEMER with ANTHONY WILSON, SMITH in Moscow, SOE MASTERMAN in East Berlin and JOHN MOLLARD in Prague

THE DEATH OF AN ACTIVIST

Forty-seven years, he lived in internal exile in the Soviet city of Kazan, surviving heart trouble, hunger strikes and the harsh denunciation of Kremlin officials. But when Nikolai Sakharov died last week of an expected heart attack at 64, his passing sparked a display of both public and official acrobatics. Kofu Mladenc took into regular programming to announce the death of the nuclear physicist who helped develop the Soviet hydrogen bomb in 1953 and won a Nobel Peace Prize in 1955 for his busily rights campaigning. Vitaly Novitskiy, a senior member of the ruling Politburo, called Sakharov "one of the greatest scientists of this century and one of our leading social figures." And the Congress of People's Deputies, in which Sakharov was elected

last April, honored him with a moment of silence. "He has left a place of our hearts," declared Dmitry Likhachev, a language colleague at the Soviet Academy of Sciences. "He was a man of absolute sincerity and purity."

With hands-painted roses and food held, Sakharov seemed more likely to arouse compassion than controversy. He first gained official favor in the 1940s and early 1950s for his work on the country's nuclear program. But in the late 1950s, he began speaking out against Soviet human rights abuses. Kremlin officials were so angry that they did not allow him to travel to Oslo to pick up the Nobel Peace prize, and, in 1960, after he denounced the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, they banished him to Gulybi. He resumed there until December, 1986, when



Sakharov: a man of purity

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev ordered his release.

Sakharov's relationship between the two men remained tense. Although supporting Gorbachev's drive for reform, Sakharov, in a book scheduled for release next year, wrote, "I am worried by Sakharov's various demands to obtain unlimited power." At a meeting of the congress last week, Sakharov debated Gorbachev over the Communist monopoly on power, leaving him a field of telegrams.

But in the last supporting radical reform, two days later, his wife, Natalia Bonner, found him dead in his study. "Five people have loved their country men," said Canadian Ambassador Vernon Turner, "and suffered twice for it."

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Moscow

World Notes

A NEW LEADER IN CHILE

After 16 years of military rule, Chileans voted last March 11 to elect a 77-year-old civilian who heads a 17-party coalition alliance, as their new president. In March, he will succeed President Augusto Pinochet, the military leader who has held power since the armed forces overthrew the elected Marxist government of Salvador Allende in September, 1973. Pinochet was forced to call the election after losing a plebiscite in October, 1988, on extending his rule.

FORCED REPARATION

Thousands of Vietnamese in Hong Kong distance critics charged against and woned because in protest the forced repatriation to Vietnam of 51 Thai People from the camp. Despite intense international criticism, British officials last week they have begun April 1989 Thai People from the Crown colony back to Hong Kong because 30,000 of them have overcrowded the capacity of Hong Kong's detention facilities.

SEI LANKAN VIOLENCE

At least 325 people were killed in Sri Lanka in two separate civil wars raging across the island. In southern areas, more than 145 people died in attacks by the left-wing People's Liberation Front, part of the Sinhalese group's campaign to topple the current government of President Ranasinghe Premadasa in the nearly 30-year Sri Lankan country. In the north, more than 150 people died in street battles between rival guerrilla groups for the predominantly Hindu Tamil community.

AN AMERICAN GOS HOME

U.S. child worker Jennifer Gault was reported from El Salvador after a military judge ruled that there was insufficient evidence to hold her in prison. Gault, 25, was arrested on Nov. 30 and later charged for allegedly stockpiling weapons for leftist rebels at her San Salvador home. She denied the charge.

PHILIPPINE ATTACKS

Granada explosions rocked the home of a U.S. diplomat and an American Embassy housing complex in Manila, the Philippine capital, during a car bomb. And Philippine officials were investigating the possibility of army rebels in the attacks, which occurred one week after loyalist forces, with U.S. military help, put down a coup attempt against President Corason Aquino. With a report about soldiers still at large, there were reports that they may be planning another overthrow attempt.

CONNAUGHT'S FOREIGN SALE

For many Canadians, the one element at risk in a devastating attack on Canada's struggling high-technology sector. But for others, including the more market-oriented, the sale of Montreal-based Connaught Inc. to Toronto's French-owned pharmaceutical firm, Merieux, was a timely rescue of a storied but financially troubled vaccine manufacturer. Last week, after lengthy delays, when investment Canada finally approved the \$640-million Merieux bid for Connaught, along with a related \$746-million profit bid from the Swiss-U.S. consortium of Ciba-Geigy Ltd. and Ciba Corp., it ended one of the most contentious episodes in Canadian takeover history. Still, the news raised by the Merieux takeover are not likely to be quickly declared a liberal industry crisis. Since Pharmacia's bid to acquire Connaught's parent, Pharmacia Inc., was rejected last week, "What Canadian industries [Pharmacia] want to buy" is not prepared to surrender," Mulroney replied that protectionism "isn't a word of Ciba around Canada."

Nonetheless, sentiment supporting the 75-year-old Connaught laboratories runs deep, because it became one of the world's main producers of insulin following Frederick Banting and Charles Best's discovery of insulin at Toronto in 1921. Connaught is also one of the few large Canadian high-technology companies in an industry that has much potential for job and wealth creation in the future. But as the end, because of Merieux's numerous concessions and the failure of two Canadian bidders to meet financing, many analysts said that investment Canada had no choice but to approve the sale. After the federal agency turned down Merieux's first takeover proposal last October because it did not provide a "net benefit to Canada," Merieux responded with a series of new commitments to safeguard Canadian-based research and development.

According to Industry, Science and Technology Minister Hervé Azou, who is responsible for investment Canada, the government was also guided by a report from the U.S.-based Rouse Connaught Group, which stated that Connaught could not sustain the level of spending required to remain competitive in the pharmaceutical industry. Meanwhile, the Ontario government claims that any future re-

POLITICAL CRITICISM IS RISING OVER THE SALE OF CANADA'S FAMOUS VACCINE-MAKER TO FRANCE'S INSTITUT MERIEUX

search funding it provides to Connaught will be conditional on Merieux's sustaining Canadian content in the company. Still, Andrew McCrumb, a biotechnology analyst with Business Ltd., "Connaught's management had successful research and development programs for short-term profits, and the strategy was not working."

The cabinet's approval of the decision by investment Canada was a difficult one, according to officials involved in the process, because the government was wrestling with two conflicting policies—one that promotes Canada as open for business and another that seeks to

protect development of Canadian-based technology companies. That conflict centered on Industry Minister Hervé Azou, because investment Canada is intended to protect Canadian industry from foreign takeovers that are not beneficial to the country. Azou said that he would have preferred a Canadian purchaser, but none came forward. He denied that he based his decision on politics and told Mulroney that he delayed his decision because "I wanted to prove to myself that Connaught needed a savior."

For Connaught chairman Brian King, who has been trying to find a partner for the company since 1987, there was no doubt that the sale was necessary. Still, King's "Heritage is



Connaught laboratory: a major Canadian prize

great stuff, but it does not get made on the table for King." Many investors seemed to agree with King. Within 24 hours of the government's decision, most shareholders had rejected the Ciba-Geigy bid but not (indeed) their stock in Merieux's rather offer. By week's end, Merieux owned 99.4 per cent of outstanding Connaught shares, leaving the world's largest vaccine producer but leaving the company under the indirect control of the French government, which owns about 75 per cent of Merieux's parent company.

King said Connaught will benefit from the sale because of access to Merieux's European markets. Connaught was also rapidly losing market share on a number of fronts, and although it is in the leading sector of pharmaceuticals in North America, Connaught is now losing its critical strengths markets to a cheaper U.S. product. And it is experiencing technical problems as the commercial production of its new, more potent polio vaccine.

In addition to technical problems, morale is also low at Connaught. Many of its 1,229 employees, who are working in areas of research where the two companies overlap, say that they fear they will lose their jobs because of the merger. Still, one vice-president at Connaught would not see the production of an expensive, high-potency polio vaccine and help rid the world of the deadly disease. From that perspective, the loss of Connaught may be an easier pill for some Canadians to swallow.

Meanwhile, economic nationalists monitoring Merieux's progress in meeting its obligations to investment Canada. After investment Canada's initial rejection of the takeover, Merieux improved its offer by promising to enhance its original proposal for research spending at Connaught. It also pledged to build a new \$30-million biotechnology centre in Whitby, Ont. As well, it pledged to increase 20 per cent of Connaught's spending on advanced biotechnology and to guarantee that in the event of a vaccine shortage, Canadians would get first access to marketing supplies. And Mary-Kate, Ontario's industry, trade and technology minister, told Merieux that he intends to make any future funding to Connaught conditional on Merieux's fulfilling its commitments to the laboratory.

According to Merieux's chief operating officer, Jacques-François Martin, Merieux has guaranteed investment Canada that the company will remain Canadian in many ways. The new board of 30 directors will have five resident Canadians independent of Merieux and five Merieux nominees, some of whom will also be Canadian. Although the chairman will be a Merieux representative, the company has pledged that any decision affecting "the essential Canadian identity" of Connaught would require approval from two-thirds of the board.

Company executives have also undertaken to sell Canadian assets at Connaught through a share offering. In the spring, Merieux will offer Canadian institutional investors, such as pension funds, any Connaught shares that it owns above the 50 per cent it needs to retain voting control. And within 18 months, it has agreed to sell up to 10 per cent of Merieux stock to Canadian investors.

Still, some analysts, such as McCrumb, said that Merieux's offer to sell shares to Canadians is simply a public relations exercise because no outside investor would pay a takeover-related 85% per share for Connaught.

But, according to government officials, the investment and political review process that led to deciding Connaught's future has its own benefits. They describe it as a useful test case that can be applied when the ownership of other advanced-technology companies is contested. And Dr. James Salk, developer of the Salk vaccine and now president at international locations at the Salk Institute in La Jolla, Calif., said that the added research strength in the marriage of Merieux and Connaught would lead to the production of an expensive, high-potency polio vaccine and help rid the world of the deadly disease. From that perspective, the loss of Connaught may be an easier pill for some Canadians to swallow.

ANN WALSHLEY

Business Notes

TRADE BALANCE RECORDS

Statistics Canada reported that Canada's overall merchandise trade balance in October showed a deficit for the first time in 13 years, adding to many economists' fears of a possible recession. They attributed the deficit largely to the high Canadian dollar, which is making Canadian exports more expensive and imports cheaper. In October, Canada imported \$122 million more goods than it sold abroad, compared with a surplus of \$124 million in September.

A HOMEWORK FOR BAA

Transportation minister Thomas Blais, 75, who controls the world's largest low-cost carrier, returned to his home in Connaught for the first time since leaving the country in 1980. In talks with Canadianization government officials, Blais was expected to discuss the possibility of again managing Poirer's largest airline, which, like the company owned before it was nationalized after the Second World War.

ON LAUNCH EXTENDED

General Motors of Canada Ltd. announced that it will extend for another week the five-day layoff of 31,300 workers at its assembly plants in Oshawa and Scarborough, Ont., due to work-sharing expected fall car and truck sales.

ASPER WINS CONTROL OF GLOBAL

In a unusual point-to-point election, Wapcap communications entrepreneur Irving (Dory) Asper pulled Global Television network president Paul Martin and pulled down September 30 from his sole control of the Trans-Canada network. Bids started at \$125 million, but the final selling price, estimated at \$100 million, was not disclosed.

CAMPBELL'S INQUIRIES MOUNT

Belted Campbell Corp. reported a \$430-million loss for the nine months ended Oct. 31, and raised the spectre of bankruptcy for two of its debt-ridden restructuring subsidiaries. In filings to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Campbell reported that Federal Trust Investment Stores Inc. and Allied Stores Corp. may fail to meet debt obligations due next year.

CIBARCA BUYS BROKER

Cibarcia Canada, the largest U.S.-owned bank operating in Canada, announced that it has purchased for an estimated \$20 million Toronto-based Caneco Broker & Co. Ltd., Canada's oldest stockbroker, founded in 1877.

Martin: a contentious takeover episode with issues not likely to die quietly





A vintage year for greed and stupidity

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

This was the year greed turned out to sit firm. The next by Canada's well-possible executives to serve their self-interests became a marathon. Corporate takeovers continued at their usual manic pace, without even the pretence that any corporate bloat would result—apart from envisaging the creation of executive offices off-site. Dear bugs, poison pills and Pac-Man defenses were the favored buzz words as more and more companies resisted the acquisitive rush. During the first six months of 1989 alone, there were 236 takeover deals announced—that's 21 per cent more than for the first half of 1988. Instead of guidelines (which lived up to their name), much of the money was now being raised by something called *leveraged financing*, a form of high-yield subordinated debt raising junior to all other claims, which in plain English meant to most it was only one step from the basement.

Individual stories of some of the latest flyers spanned to breathless lengths. Indeed American auto-fuel owner Michael Milken declared a personal income of \$1.3 billion for the past five years. In 1987 alone, he made \$460 million, more than all 64 American corporations, ending out McDonald's Corp., which posted a profit of \$650 million.

The prime Canadian example of this delirious trend to astronomical valuations was Frank Stronach, the economic chairman of Macdonald International Inc., who holds 81.4 per cent of the votes although he owns only about 2.5 per cent of his company's stock. The day before, he told his shareholders that Magni had netted profits of \$22.6 million on sales of \$1.9 billion—and returned that party bill only by selling off real estate assets. Stronach himself received a 36-per-cent raise which brought his salary to \$1.175-million, plus \$250,524 to reimburse his life insurance. The company lost \$9.9 million in the first quarter of the year. Next fiscal year and does not expect a turnaround until 1991.

Companies vanished in the acquisitive rush, salaries spiralled to breathless levels and a lot of prominent people showed their true colors

The golden parachute that allow corporate executives to bounce out of their jobs after takeovers to retire with loads more goldfishes reached obscene proportions. Warner Communications Inc. chairman Steven Ross laid himself off after \$180-million in salary, bonus and long-term compensation when Time Inc. acquired his group's \$1.5-billion buy-out. If, then, John, the Canadian-headquartered APN Networks' executive officer, collected \$45 million for the failure of his self-generated venture but of his own company. One of the richest Canadian personalities was last summer's \$1.8-billion buy-out to William J. Wiers, former chairman of Polariscope Ltd., after the Toronto television. That was top of his salary, which totalled \$17 million the previous year.

Apart from their greed lessons, a lot of prominent people and companies did and said a lot of dumb things. The choice was difficult, but there was no consolation for some of the dumbest.

Dumbest Canadian Corporate Move: Clirson Gordon, director of 225-year-old nest, which had become an epitome of accounting ingenuity in this country, for the traditional and Canadian terms, largely meaningless. Break & Young.

Dumbest Exercise for an Incoherent Act: Clean by the Iowa Board of Optometry. Actuaries that one of their members, Gary Fisher, "had legitimate reasons" for making women undergo during eye examinations. The board explained Fisher was "simply checking for spine curvature" related to eye problems.

Dumbest Canadian Political Comment: Any announcement by B.C. Premier Bill Vander Zanden. For example, his reason for voting distribution of a government-sponsored appropriation video ("This is simply an aid for cowboys. Gee, I think if people viewed the aid, they'd be running off to buy a supply").

Dumbest Canadian Business Comment: Robert Campbell explaining the steps of his financing technique (involving not just loans) for purchases of all those American department stores—only a few months before his company collapsed. "If Prince's Minister Michael Wilson could believe his legend in this way, Canadians would all be very happy."

Dumbest Creditability Gap Restored: The very same week that former Principal Group Ltd. chairman Donald Gormie was charged with serious criminal offences for the collapse of his financial services company, he was spending \$150,000 on a house in his luxury cottage near Cannon Lake, northwest of Edmonton. As well as owning those other houses worth at least \$6 million, Gormie managed to stack only about \$5 million in U.S. and Swiss bank accounts before the department of consumer and corporate affairs charged him with misleading representations, which caused 87,000 small investors to lose their savings.

Second-Dumbest Creditability Gap Restored: Vancouver tycoon Murray Perlin has twice had such trouble finding gold mines, but first believed his own press releases. In August, after he shipped up a public buying frenzy in his nuclear ventures, including his flagships firm, Prime Resources Corp., stock underwriting reports revealed that he was successfully selling off up to \$2.7 million of his own holdings. "Now we know."

Dumbest Assessment of Money Investment by Charles Robertson "I like them. Most of them are nice, simple people. It isn't their fault that they've got all this money"—Gavin Feltman, sales consultant with Toronto-based Master Real Estate.

Dumbest Comment by George Beale: Debraugh the Alaska oil pipeline against environmentalists who claim it will interfere with caribou migration. "The caribou live. They rub up against it and use it as a toilet. There are some caribou in Alaska that you can take a stick at." Such profanities—and his inability to take hold of world events on the move—have not disappointed his critics. Before he was retired, John Beale, then press secretary to presidential hopeful Jack King, used to think, "When he shows next to Ronald Reagan, he looks smaller than life, when he stands next to Mikhail Gorbachev, he looks like a ferret." But, then, the leader thus the description by Texas Agriculture Commissioner Jim Hightower of Vice-President Don Quipio "he looks like a ferret" are disingenuous needs. It was that kind of year.

PRESS

Buying the Times

The Globe and Mail takes over a competitor

The decision was expected, but not the way in which it occurred. Late in October, Toronto-based Scarborough Inc. had announced plans to sell its newspaper, the *Financial Times of Canada*. By early last week, editorial staff members at the *Times* fully expected that the *Globe and Mail* would take over the 77-year-old business weekly. Still, most of the *Times'* editors and writers involved still considered the *Globe's* takeover not from company executives, but from its own editorial report on CBC TV's *Newsweek* channel. Later in the day, *Globe* publisher A. Roy Magway arrived at the *Times* offices to make a formal announcement that *Times* Newspapers Corp., owner of the *Globe*, had purchased the financially troubled *Times* from Seattle for an undisclosed sum, estimated among industry observers at \$5 million.

One of the new owner's first acts was to dismiss publisher and editor John Maclean,



Magway, a fierce circulation war

47, who piloted the paper through an extensive overhaul two years ago. Barbara Hyland, the *Times'* new publisher, said that there would be no other immediate changes in the *Times'* 30-member editorial staff. For his part, managing editor Michael Power said that he hoped the new owners would be able to improve the weekly's financial situation. Said Power: "I think this will do good things for the *Times* and its readers in the marketplace."

The sale marked a strategic withdrawal by Seattle from the fierce circulation war that had been waged for the past two years by three Toronto-based business publications: the weekly *Times*, the *Globe's* daily *Report on Business* and the *Financial Post*, which is owned by the Toronto Star Publishing Corp., the Financial Times of London and Conrad Black's Hollinger Inc. (The Toronto Star Publishing Corp. is partly owned by Malcolm Stewart Ltd., which publishes *Maclean's*.) The *Post* went from weekly to five-days-a-week publication in 1988. Industry observers said that the purchase of the *Times* appeared to present the *Globe*, which will manage the weekly for Thomson Newspapers, with a chance to improve its competitive position.

The key question was how the *Globe* would choose to use its own editorial resources. Hyland, who was promoted from her job as the *Globe's* director of information and marketing services, said that the *Globe* planned to make major changes at the *Times* and it had done extensive research. In the past, *Globe* and *Mail* executives have indicated that they were considering a *Scatter*

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editors of their newspaper, which currently publishes six days a week. Hyland dismissed reports that the Times might serve as a vehicle for launching the Globe into the Sunday market in the near future. "This is not a Sunday Globe and Mail," she said.

The sale of the Times ended a costly attempt by Southern to capture a wider market for the paper, which by 1947 had a circulation of only 105,000. In January 1948, Southern launched a revamped version of the Times, with a detective new layout and a heavier emphasis on analytical and feature articles. Although many journalists expressed admiration for the redesigned Times, it didn't attract a large new readership. Maclean's blamed intrinsic competition and dwindling demand for investment news following the stock-market crash of October, 1929. By last week, the Times' weekly circulation stood at 118,000, compared with

218,000 for the Post's weekend edition.

The Times' efforts to carve out a position as a hotly contested marketplace was a costly enterprise. The paper lost more than \$20 million in 1946 and 1948. Southern officials said that the firm, which is currently in the midst of a corporate reorganization aimed at improving share values and reducing the company's vulnerability to a possible takeover, was no longer prepared to lose money on the paper. Basil Jones Butters, Southern's director of investor and corporate communications, "If we had the luxury of unlimited time and financial resources, we would have stuck with it. But we don't."

In the wake of Southern's purchase, some Times staff members said that they feared the departure of Maclean might signal the Globe's intention to change dramatically the Times' thrust in the future. That could involve shifting the Times away from its present broad

coverage of financial news to an investor-oriented publication.

Some industry observers said that the Times may indeed need another overhaul if it is to become a money-making concern. Saul Dershowitz, communications analyst with the Toronto investment house of Drexel Morgan McKenna Ransau, "City to say, the Times hasn't served a large enough segment of the national advertising market to keep its belly full." A Sunday business paper, he added, would make sense for the Globe because it would not threaten the paper's existing *Report on Business* advertising revenues. Meanwhile, at the Times' offices, editors said that the recent period of economic sadism within the paper would not affect editorial quality. Clearly, it was business as usual at the Financial Times—for the time being, at least.

DAVID TODD

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ENVIRONMENT

Unpopular packaging

Fast-food containers are under attack

Employees at a Toronto outlet of McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd. expressed surprise, but cooperated, when Frank de Jong, a 34-year-old elementary schoolteacher, made his request. He wanted a list of fish and French fries served on the clam chowder plate that he took home with him, rather than in the bubble plate he knew was McDonald's normally used. De Jong and about 500 other people took part in a protest organized by the environmentally minded Ontario Green party at 12 McDonald's outlets across Ontario late last month. It was part of a campaign against the use of a family of chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which scientists say are destroying the earth's protective ozone layer. Similar protests have taken place in other North American and European cities. Bob Stuart, Premier, a Green party member who helped organize rallies at McDonald's outlets in 75 B.C. locations in September. "I wish we stopped producing CFCs tomorrow, there is a large body of scientific opinion saying the ozone layer will still decay to a point where it can't support human life."

The consumer protest against fast-food packaging has coincided with growing efforts by manufacturers and retailers to cut back on the use of chlorofluorocarbons. Used in the production of plastic foam packaging, as insulators and in aerosol sprays, the chemicals seep into the atmosphere during manufacturing processes, or from leaks in defective or abandoned refrigerators. The chlorofluorocarbons eventually reach the stratosphere, where the sun breaks them down, causing chlorine to escape and damage the ozone layer, which protects life on earth from the sun's potentially deadly ultraviolet rays. Scientists say that, during the past 30 years, the ozone layer has thinned not by about two per cent in the Northern Hemisphere and about five per cent in the Southern Hemisphere. Since 1987, Canada and nearly 50 other nations have agreed to a protocol devised in Montreal that calls for a 50-per-cent reduction in the production and use of CFCs by 1996 and a total halt in production two years later.

For their part, officials at McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd. say that they have not used CFCs to make foam packaging since 1987. Instead, their leak-proof boxes are made of polypropylene, a compound that belongs to the same chemical family as CFCs but is much less damaging to the ozone layer. As well, a firm in Mississauga, Ont., early in 1990 will begin recycling plastic containers from 16 McDonald's restaurants there to produce material for making such articles as flower pots, flowerpots and park benches. The objective is to reduce

the amount of garbage produced by the company's operations. Meanwhile, manufacturers say that the use of CFCs is declining rapidly. Peter Acton, vice-president of Toronto-based

Alfred Signal of Canada Inc., one of the country's largest CFC producers, said that Canadian production of the substance is expected to decline this year by about 12 per cent to about 37,600 tons. Acton said that his firm would almost entirely end CFC production by the year 2000. Still, with evidence of damage to the ozone layer mounting, producers are likely to keep up the pressure for a more rapid phasing out of CFCs. "What are we doing?" asked de Jong. "Playing with the ozone layer to see how much we can destroy and survive?"

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Rearview relations

Actors excel in a sensitive southern drama

DRIVING MISS DAISS
Directed by Bruce Beresford

A southern Jewish matron and her kindly black chauffeur grow old together in Georgia. It is a delicately played, gently filmed and respectfully acted, but below its quiet surface—and its gentle ripples of class war—there is a strong under-drama about affection and loyalty, loyalty and racism. As a Pulitzer Prize-winning play, *Driving Miss Daisy* has been successfully staged across North America since its off-Broadway premiere in 1986. Now, its author, American playwright Allie Light, has managed to preserve the integrity of his script with his own screen adaptation. And Australian director Bruce Beresford, who brought a fresh eye to the American South with *Tender Mercies* (1984) and *Crimes of the Heart* (1986), makes the story's transition to the screen seem as easy

and intimate as a drive down a country lane. In the movie, Morgan Freeman returns to the role of the chauffeur, Hoke, which he played in the original New York City stage show. And veteran actress Jessica Tandy portrays his kindly employer, Daisy. Both stars deserve Oscar nominations—Freeman delivers one of the year's most powerful performances with a stunning economy of expression. Tandy, at the age of 80, crosses a marathon career with an inspiring display of character acting. Getting Daisylined as Daisy's son, Rook, is a disservice. But in his first dramatic role, the actor is already restrained, allowing himself down the road of his usual comic mannerisms. Set in Atlanta, the story spans a quarter-century of slow change in the American South. It begins with 72-year-old Daisy's forcing her new 1948 Packard into her neighbor's garage, an accident that leaves her associated but makes the cost of her days behind the wheel. Against her wishes, Rook hires Hoke, a 68-

year-old widower, to serve as her chauffeur. Daisy at first stubbornly refuses to accept her new servant and resents his presence. The patient, benevolent Hoke listens. Daisy until she finally agrees to ride in his passenger. In time, she begins to answer his devotion with measured affection, but the reasons blend to her own deep-seated prejudice. And even after her loyal spyglass has been bombed by car-terminators, the Jewish in driving list, as a Jew, she, too, is a target of southern bigotry. The civil rights movement swarms in the background, forming the context for an odd-couple drama that dovetails smoothly from Daisy to poignant. Hoke is the story's heart and soul. And Freeman plays him with great dignity and warmth. His eyes brim with the happy wet of a servant who understands more than he dares express. His shuffling gait, his appreciative laugh mask hidden layers of wisdom. Meanwhile, Beresford's understated direction builds emotion without a trace of artificial sweetness. And documentary reality is woven seamlessly into the story with a nod to *Melba* by civil rights leader Martin Luther King. A recording of one of King's speeches evokes the kind of pain that separates the colored bond between Daisy and Hoke. The obstacle to equality, he says, is not just the acts of bad people, but "the appalling tolerance and indifference of the good people." In *Driving Miss Daisy*, that silence speaks volumes.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

Political striptease

A legendary U.S. scandal fills the screen

BLAZE
Directed by Ron Stein

A newswell remember about a politician and a stripper, *Blaze* pairs a 64-year-old Hollywood legend with a 28-year-old Canadian unknown. The movie marks a strange convergence of career paths. For Paul Newman, playing 1984 Louisiana Gov. Earl K. Long—an unapologetic rogue who became the target of one of America's first political sex scandals—was a risky move. Shortly before filming began, the actor got cold feet and temporarily looked out of the movie, fearing that his fans would not accept him as an unrepentant, half-crazed, inebriated buffoon. But Ron Stein's *Blaze*, the chance to appear opposite Newman in kooky-guy genre film *Blaze* offered the kind of break that Hollywood dreams are made of. The London, Ont.-born actress was chosen from among some 600 hopefuls. Despite such careful casting, however, *Blaze* fails to spark much combustion, spontaneity or attraction.



Newman, Davidovich: the back home of happy politics

As it turns out, Newman's initial fears about starring in the movie may have been justified. With a wildly slapstick portrayal of Long, the actor delivers no more of his image of blue-eyed elegance. Yet the result is a ludicrous and baffling spectacle. Meanwhile, the camera is exceptionally kind to Davidovich, who delivers an arresting performance in a role that requires her to act sexy, wholesome and sensible all at once. The daughter of Yugoslav immigrants, Davidovich seems remarkably at home as an American with a down-home twang. But for a movie that is billed as one of America's great lost stories, there is a puzzling absence of chemistry between the two main characters. Newman creates such a pitiable character that it is very difficult to imagine what Starr saw in Long, aside from the sheer attraction of power—which would make her a far more cynical character than Stein suggests. Based on the 1974 autobiography of Rose Stein, the movie follows her rise from the backwoods of West Virginia to the back rooms of happy politics. Davidovich portrays her as an ingenuously

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country girl who stumbles into a career as a stripper in Washington. Even as she is being thrust onstage for the first time before a skeptical packed with mostly sailors, Star is a woman of full-on-door moments. She does not realize that she is expected to sing. And when she finally complies with the club manager's request to take off her clothes as a patriotic sacrifice to servicemen bound for the Korean War, she awfully takes much pleasure after removing it and acts it down beside her.

Closing over Star's transformation from shy country to striptease artist extraordinary, the story slips ahead to her first 1944

encounter with Lang. The governor spots her during one of his famous jingles through the strip club of Baton Rouge. And, while most of the strippers he comes to work, she seems to be a woman like a lady. In a twinkling of a phrase, a governor's romance is suddenly over.

The sexual of Lang's infatuation with Star spells trouble for his political career. Meanwhile, he makes attempts to stand up for the poor and for black voting rights through his talent colleagues at the Democratic party. And after winning a loving embrace in the state legislature, he is committed to a psychiatric hospital—but expects his own release by firing those responsible. The movie documents

Lang's fall from state power and ends with his attempted comeback in national politics.

With a wig and makeup, Newman performs the remarkable feat of looking almost ugly. He churns through the script's vignettes with an awkward growl that is at times unbearable. And in the bedroom, Newman pretends to be a woman as if jumping into bed with his boots on—"for better traction," he explains. As a comedy, *Slave Ship* is a terrible failure of wit and wit. But as a political drama based on actual events, it lacks authenticity—the script fails to mention that Lang was married and a senator, the movie seems unconvincing and unconvincing.

Both Newman and Devoledovich with admirable conviction. But Newman's out-of-character performance seems oblique and unconvincing. And the problem lies in film-maker Ron Shelton's direction and script, which lack a compelling point of view. Shelton, who also wrote and directed *Back to Back*, last year's hit baseball comedy, seems overwhelmed by the role often subject in *Slave Ship*. Politically, it is a tedious story. But Shelton's camera never seems to get close to Newman, who seems to be acting off in his own corner. As a result, Lang's tragicomic character remains an enigma. The director does a much better job of drawing out Devoledovich.

Slave Ship attempts to chronicle one of the most fascinating moments in America's recent political history. But, in the end, it guarantees more trouble than fun.

BRIAN D. JENSEN

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1. *Salem's Run* by Lisa Hen, Author (2)
2. *The Dark Hall*, King (2)
3. *Cashmere*, Wilson (2)
4. *Beulah*, Stief (2)
5. *Clear and Present Danger*, Clancy (2)
6. *The Pillars of the Earth*, Hilary (2)
7. *Strength*, Powers
8. *A History of the World* by 124 Chapters, Doran
9. *The Secret of Danvers*, Edwards
10. *Frederick's Persepolis*, Lee (2)

NONFICTION

1. *Birds of a Feather*, Bitterman (1)
2. *The House to the House*, Nelson (4)
3. *Down on the Earth*, Lammert (2)
4. *Recreation*, Lee (2)
5. *In a Goodbye Garden*, Edlin and Edlin (2)
6. *Onions Inside Out*, Corman (2)
7. *After the Appearances*, Allen, Allen and Wilson (2)
8. *The Science of Everyday Life*, Ingram (2)
9. *Red Hot*, Sullivan
10. *Home Games*, Seidel and MacGregor

11. *Frederick's Persepolis*

Compiled by Bruce Bell

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Letters—admiring and otherwise

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

It is the season of goodwill. Peace and blessings to all persons. It is time to bid our wounds and to forgive our enemies. With that in mind, it is only right that those who have been nagged over the past months be made happier. We aim to please. Therefore, for as always, we open the page to some of my ranting fans.

R. M. Dukes (Mrs.) of Edmonton: "You really are a despicable old goat who writes about columnists just to put others down and thereby annoy everyone. I do not appreciate your philosophy, never have. But blaming Mrs. Thatcher for the recent tragedy is utterly reflexive, unkind and malicious. You may malign others, but not you!"

Two T's of Okemos, B.C.: "Ever before Pugh's diplomacy took place I have read *Albion* by a Chinese way, from the back to the front, because your page where I started was confusing that Canada is still alive and yet who remembers. Now I feel that either you are tired and unable to write only about 'old blue machine' where nothing is said, or you feel surprised pleasure to write only as the owner of the magazine will allow. I am afraid that your type of writing and a possibility to present at least two points of view slowly disappears from Canadian media as these are more and more owned by the owners in the true sense."

M. Jones of Moose Jaw, "THANKS TO YOU, NUTTY FOTHERINGHAM. I have just finished reading your column 'A confused agenda for writing the country' and have lost all hope of your reporting ability—referring to the *Shades of Black* as 'The People's' demands inappropriately from your credibility. I suggest you get those Coke bottles you were ever put into changed. You are insulting someone who had a writer's problem in the past. You yourself don't look like you have turned down the truth itself, unless you happen to be one of those academic people who have an ennobled only and a false face, in which case I apologize. Such misunderstandings could be cleared up if writers would publish a full-length portrait of themselves as their column, preferably wearing a



beating out the 'ordinary public' could tell at a glance who's established (there's that) scores at whom.

"Would you like to have a picture of toothy Miki as a bikini on the cover?" What is wrong with the Queen? She is a symbol of all that is good and noble and right. The Queen is short, I am short, short is good. If you were here I would grab you by the fat neck and make you take back your 'The People's' remarks. This may well be the only letter you have ever received about your writing, and for that matter I may be the only one in all of Canada who reads you and admires you—note just myself besides your mother, as you like to brag."

Rae Elphinstone of Gibson, B.C.: "Your column 'Scrips' is most have been the gas' was badly written. It did not have any real thread to it. The thing was confusing. My mind kept wandering. On your case I must have been some homegrown consummate refinement."

Thank God Fotheringham had a huge picture to keep me focused. You should have written this piece at the end of your holiday, not at the start and to get it out of the way. While I am being a misanthrope as you, please delete those want-ad phrases from the appropriate word processor disk. I. Bill Hunter Ship (1994) 2 The Village on the Edge of the River Street (1975) 3 Harold Ballard (You have a business on this mail) There, I feel better."

Dennis Foltz, dean, faculty of extension, University of Alberta: "I decided to write you 18 years ago. Unfortunately or otherwise, I did not do it. My depressive-like writing you (and now) was to let you know that there is a real Dr. Foltz—unless I am a figment of someone's imagination. My best files may be established through the University of Alberta, the Edmonton elections' but or other bureaucratic institutions such as Revenue Canada. For all I know this may have a file on me. I really acknowledge that I have generally benefited from your letter ago. The one exception occurred a few years ago when The Vancouver Sun ran an article with the heading 'Foltz sued for libel.' My mother's worst fears about her son's career as a university professor were confirmed on that day."

Jo Dumody (Mrs.) of Edmonton, N.E.: "I saw you interviewed by Bryan Campbell. My stepdaughter was from Canada and through the years I met members of her family who had not suggested such. My husband served two combat tours in Vietnam. My brother-in-law went to Vietnam. We were not the type of people to send away the fruits of freedom and never give a hand to someone else who wants to be free. We lost all respect for Canada when our country took our civil liberties and dogmatism. We found that actual to be rather despicable. Most of us in our family have travelled to Canada since the war. We have found it to be very nice and amazing. We do not agree with your socialist government and work daily to keep that system from growing in our country."

J. McCann (Mr.) of Winnipeg: "I saw you on the Today Show. I have to say that I heard your attitude and comments to be somewhat derogatory to Canadians. You seemed to be putting down Canadians. I have met Americans here and abroad and they are a most upstanding, courteous bunch. I think you have spent too much time down in the States. You don't seem to think like a Canadian or better yet as impartial."

Antoinette de Villiers of Quebec: "Oh! for crying out loud, Fotheringham, what a blinding heart you are. Surely you are just."

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